EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus.
GARDEN THEATRE-2-8-La Cigale.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-Minstrels.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-The Dwarfs' HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2 and 8-Reilly and the 400. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2-8:30-The Men With a HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:30-

Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-Lady Bountiful.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Tower.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL-2:30 Piano Recital.
MUSIC HALL-S-Concert.
NEW PARK THEATRE-2-8:15-Hors and Hoss

NIBLO'S-2-S-The Patrol. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-9 a. m and 7:30 to 10 p. m.—Autumn Exhibition.
PALMER'S THEATRE—2-8:15-Alabama.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—2-8:15-The Lost Paradise STANDARD THEATRE-2-Camille. 8-Pauline Blanch

STAR THEATRE-2-8:15 Miss Helyett. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville.
THALIA THEATRE-2-8-Julius Caesar.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:15-The Cadi. 14TH-ST. THEATRE-2-8-Mayourneen

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1891.

### TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreigh.-Chancellor von Caprivi, in the Reichstag, made a speech on the foreign policy of Germany; he denied that he intended resigning his office. = Privates of a regiment stationed at Aldershot tried to hang an obnoxious corporal. The Chinese rebels are moving southward, and a battle between them and the Imperial forces is imminent. === The French Government will prosecute the Editor of "Figaro" for raising a subscription to pay the Archbishop Aix's fine.

Domestic .- Justice Kennedy, of the Supreme Court, took vigorous measures to secure an honest count of the votes in Onondaga County. Mrs. A. J. Drexel died in Philadelphia. - Sens tor Sherman has written a letter explaining his attitude on the question of contesting the eligibility of Calvin S. Brice to a seat in the United States Senate. === The briefs of the Government in the suit brought by importers to test the con stitutionality of the Tariff Act were made public === The price of November corn went to 80 cents in Chicago, but closed at 73.

City and Suburban.-The firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., of which the eldest son of Cyrus W. Field is the head, assigned, and it was announced that the senior partner was insane, == Directors of the New-York Club resigned on account of dissatisfaction among the members with their management. = A Frenchman was arrested for obnoxious attentions to Mrs. Charles B. Alexander. === The directors of the Standard Gaslight Co. failed to effect a settlement in connection with their charges against Wallace C. Andrews. === Mdre bricks fell in the Brooklyn aqueduct and new cracks were discovered. Stocks a trifle more active, being depressed early by a considerable failure, and afterward rallying to nearly the opening prices. Final variations were small declines.

The Weather .- Cloudy, possibly with a little rain. followed by clearing; warm, followed by colder. remperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 45 5-8.

Some conception of the great proportions to which the railway mail service has grown may be gained from the statement in Superintendent White's report that at the end of the last fiscal year 5,514 clerks were employed, who dis tributed nearly 9,000,000,000 pieces of mail, over 159,518 miles of railroad. Mr. White speaks well of the clerks appointed under the Civil-Service rules so far as mental qualifications are concerned, but finds that many of them are not strong enough for the arduous work required. Evidently a physical examination should be a prerequisite to appointment in this branch of the service.

There is room in France for considerable missionary work in behalf of the World's Fair, if the reports of the consuls at various points, as summerized by the Associated Press, fairly reflect the state of feeling in that Republic. Indifference and lack of interest are reported in many places, though in some, notably Nice, there is beginning to be real enthusiasm. There is plenty of time for the growth of the same feeling elsewhere, particularly if the advantages to fol low taking part in the exhibition are invitingly Some of the indifference is plainly due to the McKinley law and its influence in diminishing exports from France to the United

It was not really necessary for Judge Kennedy, of Syracuse, to reply even indirectly to the indecent attack made upon him by the Governor of the State. There has been no difference of opinion among men of independent thought as to the Judge's fair-mindedness. confirmed this when he said yesterday that he simply wanted the votes honestly counted, no matter whether a Republican or a Democrat was

time Judge Kennedy let it be known distinctly that he would have no trifling; that the orders of the court must be obeyed, or else the delinquents must take the consequences.

The question whether Calvin S. Brice was or was not a resident of Ohio at the time he was elected to succeed Senator Payne will have to be answered soon after the reconvening of the Senate. How best to proceed in the matter was a subject thoroughly canvassed at a conference of leading Ohio Republicans in Columbus last Senator Sherman has written to the chairman of the State Committee a letter suggesting the best method of procedure in order to settle the disputed point. This is, in his judgment, the adoption of a joint resolution by the Legislature calling the Senate's attention yet apparent. to the existing doubt. This would in due course be followed by the election of a Senator on the assumption that a vacancy exists, and the man so elected would proceed to make a contest. In any case, Mr. Sherman says, Mr. Brice cannot be prevented from taking his seat, and his doing so will have no effect upon the movement to unseat him for ineligibility.

### SHALL CRIME PREVAILT

It seems a waste of time to appeal to fairness, integrity or sense of shame in men like Governor Hill and his tools. They are guilty of an infamous crime, and they know it, but are destitute of the decency which makes most of the reputable Democratic newspapers condemn their action in strong terms. It is Hill's idea that the people have long known how corrupt and rascally his political practices have been, and yet have supported him, and the very voters who have ceasured him openly go straight to the polls and vote for him, as they would for any other candidate of his party. He reasons that unblushing knavery does kindle the enthusiasm and attach the support of those who like crime. If the worst rascal gains the favor of some rascals, meanwhile losing not a vote among men who are decent enough to censure his conduct, what has he to fear?

Yet it is a mistake for Governor Hill to imagine that honest and reputable Democrats will go on without end upholding him and his party in such offences against free government. An end is slow in coming, but it will surely come. Ohio a shameless theft of political power by the last Democratic Legislature has been followed by a defeat so overwhelming that the party will be weaker in that State for a generation to come. A similar popular overthrow of Democratic dishonesty in Indiana and in Michigan is to be expected. In this State it may not be long delayed, because many thousand Democratic voters will read in their own favored newspapers the details of the attempted robbery this year, and will have no excuse for doubting what they read. It happens also that Governor Hill had gone to the very verge of shamelessness, and had strained the patience of decent Democrats, before this latest crime was concocted. Moreover, his close alliance with Tammany Hall and its most unscrupulous and corrupt men has further strained the patience of his political associates in rural districts.

It would not be strange if the deeds of this year should insure a popular uprising in New-York next fall. Mr. Hill himself is not likely to be a candidate; after his recent behavior any Democratic leader would need extraordinary impudence to propose Hill as the nominee of a National party. But be the candidate whom he may, whether Cleveland, Flower, or some man from another State, the political crime of this year will cost him votes in New-York, and in other States also. To suppose that it will entail no loss of strength is to believe that American voters are too dishonest to be worthy of self-government.

Governor Hill and his fellow-thieves may reckon that they can intrench themselves so strongly by new apportionments for Congressional and legislative elections and by changes of the election laws that their power in the State cannot be broken. So the Democratic robbers in Ohio calculated, and yet in a single as these bullying English martinets. We shall Republican leaders are amazed, and the Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature is larger than anybody expected. change of a few thousand votes, scattered in close districts, would make a mighty difference in the prospect of parties in New-York, and such a change Democrats are doing their utmost to bring about. They are blindly preparing. too, for a National Election law and apportionment, which will not be long delayed when it is found that the infamies of Southern Democrats are now to be practised upon the voters of Northern States also.

# THE HUB OF THE EMPIRE.

Signs are not wanting to indicate that many of the British colonies on the American Continent are convinced that the Imperial connection is a serious disadvantage. Newfoundland is one of the oldest of these dependencies, and its material interests are bound up with the American market. Hampered by the antiquated treaty engagements between France and England, it has been unable to obtain full control over its territory and its fisheries. Turning to the United States for assistance in securing the development of its natural resources, it received advantageous proposals for a Reciprocity Treaty. Canada vehemently protested on the ground that the treaty would establish discriminations against its own fishermen in favor of American rivals. The Imperial authorities, acting in the interest of the Dominion, interposed a veto upon the proposed arrangements. The Newfoundland Government, ascertaining that Canadians were neutralizing the effect of its recent act for the protection of the island's fisheries by selling bait to the French at St. Pierre, decided to enforce the law against the Dominion. It prohibited the sale of frozen herring to all foreigners, Canadians included. The Dominion again appealed to England, and the Bait Act was pronounced unconstitutional by the Imperial authorities.

Apparently, Newfoundland, after having been denied the privilege of making a treaty with the United States, is to be dragged into trade relations with Canada, which it considers opposed to its interests. The Dominion controls English policy, and when its own interests are menaced contrives to secure vetoes and to dictate terms to other English dependencies. The same influence may be exerted to prevent the negotiation of sugar treaties between the British West Indies and the United States. The sugar islands desire to have their produce admitted into the American market on terms of equality with exports from the Spanish West Indies. With discrimination against their sugar, coffee and hides they will be exposed to ruinous competi tion.

The United States will gladly make treaties with them on terms as equitable as those embodied in the agreement with Spain. Canada, after vainly endeavoring for a year to obtain preferential conditions of trade in that quarter, may appeal to the Imperial authorities to veto a measure of commercial union from which it is excluded. If its arguments prevail England will sacrifice the interests of its West Indian possessions for the good of Canada precisely as has done in the case of Newfoundland.

Whether it is safe for England to transfer the centre of the Imperial connection from London elected. That, of course, is the proper attitude to Ottawa is a point which is hardly debatable. The imports for the month of October were purpose to stand by the Dutchess County These two divines, with some others, were in a room of the XVth of the Senate seat of the XVth of the Methodist Book Concern in New-York one day

naturally resent having foreign markets closed against them and Bait Acts which have been passed for the protection of their fisheries pronounced unconstitutional solely for the selfish interests of Canada. As soon as they find out that Ottawa, not London, is the hub of the British Empire in America, the bonds uniting them with the Mother Country will be strained, weakened and broken. At the same time the tremendous force of economic gravitation toward the American market will be operating to draw all these English dependencies into closer commercial relations with it. Great Britain and Canada have imparted a powerful impulse to the annexation movement in Newfoundland. What they will do with the sugar islands is not

ABOUT THE FAIR.

A recent article in this paper urging prompt and cordial support of the World's Fair by New-York is highly commended by "The Chicago Tribune." It is to be regretted, however, that our Western namesake thought it desirable to misrepresent our past attitude toward that enterprise. It declares that THE TRIBUNE is the latest advocate of the Fair, and that we have treated "the project for months as a matter only fit for abuse or persiffage." The truth is that our attitude toward the Fair is what it always has been; that instead of being its latest advocate THE TRIBUNE has been its advocate from the outset, and that we have consistently treated the project as a matter for serious concern and discussion and never for abuse. We deplored the early bickerings which imperilled its success. and thought it our duty to condemn them. But our criticism has always been meant to be helpful, and we see no reason to doubt that it actually has been of some assistance to the undertaking. The fact that the enormous task is now being carried forward rapidly and intelligently, and that almost the whole civilized world is contributing generously to its success, affords us great satisfaction. That some humorous incidents in the past have been described and commented on by us in a manner suggested by the nature of them we have no wish to deny or occasion to regret. We are bound to suppose that 'The Chicago Tribune" has merely been too sensitive.

Our contemporary asks us to urge the New-York members of Congress not to oppose the National loan which is to be asked for as soon as possible after the session begins. We have already said that if the money is essential, as it seems to be, and if it cannot be obtained elsewhere, as the managers assert, then the National Treasury will have to supply it. We regret exceedingly that this emergency has arisen, and, in the light of events, the gentlemen who obtained the Fair for Chicago by positive pledges that a large National loan or gift would not be demanded are plainly seen to be deserving of censure; but it is now too late to refuse assistance that is imperatively needed. The incoming Congress is unlikely to be amenable to reason in respect to many things, but we hope that if the need of a loan is clearly established the money will be voted on conditions which will insure its return in due time.

### ANOTHER ENGLISH MUTINY.

The astonishing tale of the mutiny at Aldershot imposes a heavy tax upon credulity. It seems almost incredible that soldiers in one of the crack English regiments should have been concerned in a murderous plot against a petty officer. That a corporal should have made himself offensive to the rank and file by his overbearing conduct is highly probable. The minor officers in that army are notorious for being rigid disciplinarians and having bullying manners; but when there is an engagement in the field or urgent need of sharp service, their influence over the men is always excellent. There are probably no other military officers who cause as much ill-feeling and resentment in barracks and on the parade-ground in time of peace, and who get as good work out of the men when it is needed year their overthrow was so complete that even await an official investigation, however, before been guilty of a deliberate attempt to hang a corporal at Aldershot.

This fresh outbreak in the British Army whether the details are exaggerated or not, indicates a renewal of a dangerous feeling of discontent against the service. Within the last two years there have been so many evidences of insubordination even among the finest regiments that the subject of military reorganization is becoming one of anxious solicitude among English legislators. Apparently there is either a lamentable decline in the morale and discipline of the army, or else there is something radically wrong in the regulations and conditions of service. The political platforms of the opposing parties have not dealt with the question of military reorganization; but no Administration either before or after the general elections, can afford to shirk the responsibility of restoring the discipline and efficiency of the army.

## UNEQUALLED EXPORTS.

October reports the largest exports ever known in any month, \$102,933,296, and never before in any month has the amount exceeded \$100, 000,000. Several times it has closely approached that mark, particularly in October and December of last year. But it has never been reached, even when the shipments of cotton, usually the largest part of exports at this season, were exceptionally swelled by a corner and high prices in Furope. It is one of the remarkable features of this year's October statement that the exports of cotton, provisions and oil were smaller in value than in the same month last year, while in breadstuffs only, and in the aggregate of minor exports, an increase is seen.

In cotton the decrease was 21,000,000 pounds in quantity and \$7,498,781 in value, the average export price having fallen from 10.1 cents per pound last year to 8.9 cents this year. In provisions there was a decrease of \$2,429.853. and in petroleum a decrease of \$2,178,747 though the decrease in quantity was only about a quarter, from 80,000,000 to 60,000,000 gallons, for the average price fell from 7.4 cents last year to 6.4 cents per gallon. But in breadstuffs the increase in value was no less than \$16,120,098, in part because of \$1,700,000 worth of rye sent abroad, in part because the increase in exports of corn was \$727,000, but mainly because the quantity of wheat exported from Atlantic ports alone was 10,507,804 bushels, against 641,060 last year. The speculative craze last year put the price of wheat so high that exports were practically stopped, and the country lost many millions thereby.

This year's unprecedented exports in October are therefore due mainly to the enormous shipments of grain, but it is also noteworthy that the minor exports, not included in the classes above named, increased from \$23,436,862 last year to \$24,347,058 this year. A considerable increase in the minor exports is always an encouraging sign, but in this case it is especially satisfactory because of the decrease in all the larger classes excepting breadstuffs. It means that the demand for a great variety of products is on the whole better than hitherto, though perhaps the increase in the separate items may be relatively unimportant.

the sake of the Mother Country, but they will | year, a decrease of \$5,755,000, but at New-York alone the decrease was \$6,950,000. Last year the imports at this point were extraordinatily large during the first week of October, because the new tariff was about to go into effect, but it appears that imports elsewhere have been rather larger this year than last, mainly \$23,-667,195, against 822,470,155. It is worth noticing that the imports after the first week of October do not appear to have decreased elsewhere, as they did at New-York, or as they have decreased during the month of November.

In the settlement of trade balances for the month of October gold was imported to the amount of \$16,088,352 in excess of exports, but the net exports of silver were \$801,471, so that the net imports of specie were only \$15,-277,000. Probably the balance was settled mainly if not wholly by the shipment of securities to this country, because the more recent course of foreign exchange does not indicate that unusually large balances due by Europe to this country now remain unpaid.

## THE DEADLY CROSSINGS.

THE TRIBUNE of Thursday contained an article about the slaughter of human beings on unguarded railroad-crossings. That evening a young man was fatally injured by a flying train in East Orange, and yesterday morning a little child was mangled to death in Elizabethport. The melancholy emphasis thus given to our protest and warning is not at all singular or unexpected. It was a moral certainty that we should not have to wait longer than a day or two for such a reinforcement of our appeal that something be done to prevent this bloody work.

It is a disgrace to the Nation, to every community and to every citizen that these so-called accidents are constantly occurring, and the most disgraceful element in the case is the spirit which tolerates them. It is high time that public opinion was aroused to a realization of the common peril and shame. This destruction of human life is wanton and reckless. It will not be stopped while public indifference continues. The subject ought to be earnestly and continuously urged upon the attention of Legislatures. The press and the pulpit ought to take it up and drive it home to the consciousness of all. We ask our contemporaries to enlist in this service. An occasional protest can accomplish nothing, but a united effort will not be wasted. A popular agitation is the only means of putting an end to these tragedies. Let it begin now. -

ANOTHER STEP IN THE DOG CRUSADE Just as we predicted a week ago, the agitation against dog-keeping is spreading. Starting in Connecticut, it has already reached Massachusetts, that fostering home of new movements. A still more ominous sign for the dogs is that it is a woman who has now taken up the work. As it is the women who are the most industrious and uncompromising workers against rum, so it will be the women who will battle the most fiercely against dogs. Indeed, we fancy it would be possible to show that this has been the case with the majority of great reforms-that some man has started them, but that they have been borne onward to success by the enthusiasm of women. Slavery owed its downfall largely to the work of women; she has fought rum until to-day it may be said to be on its last legs; in a few years dogs won't have any legs left at all, and women will be entitled to the greater part of the onor we doubt not.

Mr. Norton, of Mt. Carmel, Conn., who started the total abstinence in dogs movement, coupled the keeping of the animals with drunkenness He proposed to give fifty bushels of apples to any family that did not use intoxicating liquors or keep a dog. We have already chronicled his good success-of how in nearly every case he heard smothered barks coming from the cellar after he got the apples unloaded. Nor is that the worst; it is now known that half of the families have ground their apples up into eider and are now sitting about with their dogs, waiting for it to ecome "hard." But we wish to speak of the expansion of the movement. This is reported from Wilmington, Mass., and Miss Sabra Carter, a benevolent lady of some seventy years, is responsible for it. Miss Carter has given a large amount of stock in several banking and manufacturing infrom this stock to be used for "the painting of stitutions to the houses in Wilmington of those who shall apply for it," provided that those who apply "do not keep a dog and have not kept one for two years, and have been members of a temperance society for the same period of time, and are not in the personal use of tobacco."

Here we again see the keeping of a dog classed with the use of liquor. Indeed, the restrictions which Miss Carter throws around her house-paint are much the same as those with which Mr. Norton hedged in his winter apples. But the lady goes slightly further and makes her conditions retrospective, barring all persons who have been cursed with a dog at any time during the last two years. Something of this kind was to be expected. It is way that reforms grow. It is what we anticipated when, in speaking of Mr. Norton's case, we pictured the course of the movement until there should be a National party demanding the Federal prohibition of dogs, with Senator Peffer, perhaps, running on its ticket for President. suspect that the next step now will be the forming of the New-England Woman's Anti-Dog Union.

There is one point in which Miss Carter has the advantage over Mr. Norton; her beneficiaries cannot drink up her paint, and get drunk. No intoxicating liquor can be got out of house paint. But she is going to have the same trouble with dogs in the cellar. She cannot be too careful about concealed dogs. We should advise her to hire a good man to listen outside of every house that it is proposed to paint several nights beforehand, and to investigate all suspicious sounds. The depths to which a man will descend to avoid giving up his dog are astonishing. When dog prohibition becomes the rule men will be found carrying dogs about in their overcoat pockets and dlk hats and in imitation amateur camerae, gunovers, and so forth. No habit has a more deadly hold upon makind than that of dog-keeping, which is itself proof that it ought to be crushed out.

The grade crossing is doing its deadly work with great frequency nowadays. When will deeisive steps be taken to render this impossible?

It is stated, and apparently on good authority, that Colonel Daniel S. Lamont is to be chosen to fill the vacancy in the National Democratic Committee which was occasioned by the resignation of Herman Celrichs. Mr. Oelrichs, it will be remembered, resigned because he was opposed to the proposition which was practically put forth by the convention which nominated Mr. Flower that "there is and can be no Democrat out of Tammany, and that the standard of Democracy is the approval of Tammany's men and Tammany's That is the way Mr. Oelrichs talked in methods." his letter, laying down his place as committeeman. Now is Colonel Lamont to be regarded as Tamany's special choice, and if so, how does it happen, seeing that he is the next friend of Grover Cleveland and not of Roswell P. Flower? Can it be that the Governor-elect is out of the Presidential

Never did an official labor under a greater deusion as to his rights, duties and prerogatives than David B. Hill. When he refused to recognize the lawful Governor of Connecticut, he was ridicplous. Now that he assumes to be Governor, several canvassing boards, Supreme Court, and what not, he has become a criminal.

To Roswell P. Flower: Do you or do you not

District? Are you to be counted with David B. Hill and the ballot thieves or with honest citizens without regard to politics, who are arrayed against them? Speak up, Mr. Flower.

The Anglomaniac press is heavily discounting its " private information" about Secretary Blaine's wicked duplicity in making a reciprocity treaty with Brazil by elaborate a priori arguments based on nothing in particular and everything in general. When the foundation for a wanton charge of foul play brought against the State Department in its foreign relations has been publicly admitted to be a matter of private information and belief, the libellers would better keep quiet. The Pan-American Congress advised the negotiation of a series of reciprocity treaties, and the State Department has taken the Southern countries at their word. The United States Congress in the reciprocity amendment made it the duty of the Administration to solicit commercial union on equitable terms with those countries, and it been done. Brazil has not been duped, but highly favored in the reciprocity treaty. When the produce of rival coffee countries is subjected to duty in the American market after January 1, 1892, its advantages will be so unmistakable that even the Anglo-American "private informa-

The country has already had a surfeit of the Speakership contest. And yet, alas! there are to be full two more weeks of it:

tion" bureau will be forced to suspend opera-

Ex-Excise Commissioner Owen Murphy is one of the luckiest of men. After stealing some \$40,000 of Excise moneys in New-York, and spending fourteen tranquil years in Canada, he has returned to this city, and to all appearances will be able to lead an undisturbed life here. At least, District-Attorney Nicoll seems to think that there is no statute under which Murphy can be indicted for his crime committed in 1877. We sincerely hope that some way may be found to bring this man to justice. His embezzlement was peculiar in the fact that the money he took did not belong to the city, but to the liquor-deafers who had paid it in, and on this technicality, apparently, he is to be permitted to escape the term in State Prison that would otherwise be his fate. It is a lamentable defeat of justice.

When the man who wins the Speakership gets the gavel in his hand, he will be likely to wonder -as did Samuel Weller's venerable parent regarding the alphabet-whether it was worth going through so much to get so little.

Willard A. Cobb. of "The Lockport Journal," who is one of the Regents of the University, nominates J. Sloat Fassett president of Hamilton College. Mr. Cobb is recognized as a true and constant friend of the higher education, and hence his suggestion is entitled to the respectful consideration of those whom it may concern. That Mr. Fassett has the stuff in him of which successful college presidents are made goes without saying. But we suspect that the still air of delightful studies is not so much to his taste as the air that is vocal with political confliet. A born fighter such as he would be apt to grow restless if confined to the classic but peaceful shade of ancient Hamilton.

It may safely be presumed that the situation to which Mr. Cleveland anxiously referred before the election did not cover his rival's nefarious attempt to rob the citizens of the XVth Senatorial district of their liberties.

The Board of Education proposes to ask the Board of Estimate for \$5,000 in order to employ experts to examine the school buildings erected during the last six years, regarding which it has been ascortained that the work in many points was not done in accordance with the contracts and specifications. This investigation is exceedingly important, and competent men must be set at it. In the circumstances the request for a special appropriation seems not unreasonable. responsibility for improper work on the schoolhouses must be definitely located.

When Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Coudert and other respectable Democratic leaders in this State sought to whip in their party before the last election to the support of Hillism and Tammany, they did not forecast the criminal resources of the working politicians. Bunco-steering in polities is always dangerous.

District-Attorney Nicoll's energy in some directions is as praiseworthy as his total lack of that quality in others is lamentable. He has had a pilot convicted of manslaughter for running down a pleasure boat and killing some people; and he seems to be in earnest in punishing the men and boys who drive carelessly in the streets and make going out of doors a constant danger for many pedestrians. This is well. We are glad to see it; and we should be glad to see Mr. Nicoll exhibit some signs of interest in the cases of the men accused of grave crimes who are popularly believed to be protected by "pulls."

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Gladstone manages to get along without stenographers for secretaries. His clerical assistants are

Christopher L. Magee, the prominent Western Pent sylvania Republican lender, denies that he is a candidate for the vacant place of member of the National committee from the Keystone State.

That trunk of Miss Thursby which went by mistake from British Columbia to Japan and thence on to Hong Kong, has at last been recovered. It reached her in Chicago this week.

Dr. Henry F. Formad, of Philadelphia, who has world-wide reputation for his work in microscopy, has just resigned the place of physician to the cor ner, which he has held for more than seven years and which has generally been given to medical of considerable eminence. Dr. Formad has for some time been Professor of Morbid Anatomy and Micro-scopy in the University of Pennsylvania, and the path-ologist at the Philadelphia Hospital.

That General Booth's plan of campaign against the slums of London would stamp them out in twenty years, is the belief of Dr. Albert Shaw, American editor of "The Review of Reviews."

Says "The Boston Transcript": "One of the ept des of the game at Springfield was a realistic "Down in front!" which greeted William D. Howells as h tried to stand up, and in doing so obscured the view of those behind him. He bowed gracefully to the will of the populace."

Ira J. Chase, who now succeeds to the Governorship of Indiana, was a candidate for nomination to that of fice in the convention of 1888, but was defeated by the late Alvin P. Hovey. He is a descendant of Rufus Chase, the Signer, and was born in Monroe County. New-York, in December, 1834. During the Civil Wa New York, in December, 1951.

The was in the volunteer service as a sergennt; and in later years was an active Grand Army man. For a time after the war he wielded the pruning-hook and guided the plough; but in 1867 he entered the Methodist ministry. His home is now Danville.

The blind designer and builder of yachts, John B. Herreshoff, goes about his shops and yards alone reely as any of his workmen. Cane in hand, say-The Boston Globe," he will make his way around machines, lumber and boats in process of construction with unerring certainty, and when hels showing any one through the shops will tell them just when to turn and where to go to reach a given point.

According to reports circulated in Germany, another bond of relationship between the courts of England and Hesse-Darmstadt is soon to be estab lished by the marriage of Ernst Ludwig, the Grand-Duke Hereditary, and the Princess Victoria of Wales The young man was born in 1868, and is about the same age as his cousin. He is at present a lieutenan same age as his coush. The is at present a neutenant in the Guards at Potsdam. Strength is lent to the report by the fact that the Prince recently returned from a visit to England. His mother, the Princess Alice, was a daughter of Queen Victoria. After her death the Grand Duke wished to marry the Princess Eentrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, but was unable to do so, owing to the law at that time forbidding a man to marry his dead wife's sister. He has since then remained unmarried. A good-natured allusion by Bishop Fitzgerald in a

the \$1,000 which the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley owed him elicited this story, which "The Plaindealer" tells:

when Dr. Buckley expressed a determination let his picture be printed in any book or ne Dr. Pitzgerald thereupon affirmed that he had seen such a picture. Dr. Buckley was confident this was a mistake, and jocosely offered \$1,000 this was a mistake, and Jocosely offered \$1,000. Bishop Fitzgerald would verify the statement, a latter gentleman, says "The Plaindealer," thea we to another part of the building, and procured a copy, the book he had mentioned, and turned over its leasuntil the classic brow of Dr. Buckley appeared both before their view. Dr. Buckley was dumbiounded A book had been printed beneath the same root the one that covered his own office, and he new knew that it contained his picture.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"To make a spool of thread," says a manufactures is a complicated process." Island cotton can be used for this purpose. The cotton is taken in the raw state and torn all to pieces by a machine called a "breaker." It then goes through several other machines by which it is carefully combed and freed from impurities. A machine called a "slipper" then takes it up and twists it out into see by a machine called a "breaker." white yarn. This is carefully combed again, and it is white yarn. This is carefully combed again, and it is then taken into another department, where several small strands of this yarn are twisted into one fine. Three of the e are then twisted together, and you then have six-cord thread, which, after it is blenched, is ready for the market. Another interesting thing is the numbering of the thread. Every lady knows the size of thread that she requires for deing certain piece of work, but very few of them know ho it came to be so numbered. You see, when cotics thread was first made, 840 yards of it weighed one bound. This was called No. 1, and if a pound cos tained just twice this number of yards it was called

Christianity must speak the language of the people and of the age to which it brings a message. Christian thought in every epoch needs a fresh translation, There are many words, phrases, modes of expression of the sixteenth century divines, for example, that in their day were plump with meaning. Three hundred years later they have become cant, they sound remote and vague, they do not appeal to the present life and thought. More than one minister who complains that he does not find a hearing would win large audiences if he would consent to talk English, and not to use a theological phrase that does not represent a living thought.—(Watchman. Says a correspondent: "Put some heated olive

oil into a small bottle, drop in a piece of phosphorus, cork it up securely and put it in a safe place. Any time the cork is removed for a few seconds and their replaced, a powerful light will be given out by the bottle, which will last several minutes and be again renewed at any moment by pulling out the cork. A more convenient device for finding a house or num-ber in a street where there are no lights could scarcely be devised, as it will give off its light on the stormies night, and if it gets out of order can always be got into shape again by aid of a little warmth. The mixture once prepared will last for some weeks with but a reasonable amount of care." HE KNOWS IT ALL.

Just venture to hint a new idea—
He knows it all.
There is nothing new for him to hear—
He knows it all.
Philosophy, ethics, religious truth,
Theosophy, Nationalism—forsorth,
He's forgotten more than these since youth—
He knows it all. In business circles his wisdom shines He knows it all.

At home he draws the equation lines—
He knows it all.

The daily wisdow that Hannah lacks,
The penny measure of household tacks,
The why and wherefore of jumping-jacks
He knows it all.

The comfort that afternoon tea insures—
He knows it all.
The ache and ill that his wife endures—
He knows it all.
"I've felt just so," he says, with a gring
"Take equal parts of quinine and gin."
No need of a doctor when he is in—
He knows it all.

The whole round world is his proper sphere—
He knows it all.
From railway systems to woman's gear—
He knows it all.
And none of his household members can sit down on this tedious, tiresome man, From Maine to Georgia, 'Sheba to Dan—
He knows it all.
—(Mrs. M. L. Rayne in Detroit Free Press.

One of the greatest furniture centres of the work is Grand Rapids, Mich. "The busiest time of the year in the furniture business," says a Grand Rapids man, "is just after the second week in January. Then is when most of the buying is done, and if you want to see furniture in all shapes and forms you should come to Grand Rapids. In reality we hold a regre lar exhibition there, and buyers come from all parts of the country. Furniture manufacturers from our of the State also, recognizing the importance of Grand Rapids as a furniture centre, come here with their wares and secure quarters for the season. Men com from as far as Boston, generally representing firms that

deal in leather, upholstering, brass goods or

When Sherman reached Atlanta he had lots of trouble in keeping back camp-followers, suthers, women, curi-osity-seekers and so on. He gave stringent orders that no one was to be allowed to go to the front with-out a specific order. Just about that time a surgeon that no one was to be allowed to go to the front without a specific order. Just about that time a surgeon
came back from a furlough. He had passes through
to Atlanta, but at Chattanoom they refused to allow
his wife to accompany him further. They had only
been married a few weeks, and he had resolved that
she should go with him, orders or no orders. Accordingly he dressed her as a soldier and managed te
smuggle her on a train. At Resaca she was stopped,
her sex being discovered. The officer of the post absolutely refused to let her go on. The surgeon
pleaded. Finally, after appealing to the officer's sense
of mercy, he fell back on Scripture. "My pass allows
one to go to the front," he said, "and Scripture says
a man and his wife are one." "Thunder," retorted
the officer, "Sherman outranks Scripture all to blazes
in these times."—(Cincinnati Times Star.

PAULINE BLANCHARD.

A new French play, called "Pauline Blanchard." was produced last night at the Standard Theatre, and Sarah Bernhardt impersenated its central charactes. The piece is juvenile in conception and prolix in manner, and the presentation of it here was experimental.

Pauline Blanchard is a tremujous young woman, predisposed to lunacy. She said Yes when she intended
to say No and thus became the wife of a man whom she detested, and subsequently she cut her husband's broat with a sickle, in order that her interesting caree of hysteries, sentiment and "emotional insanity" might be appropriately wound up with a song of the reapers. The idea of making a play upon the sad case of a girl who wanted to marry one man while her father wanted her to marry another is an idea that, probably, came ashore with Noah. It was veneable in the sixteenth entury. Nor is there any element of invention in the lunacy of an unwilling bride. The stage has Tilburian for one type of that order, and Lucy Ashton for another, "Pauline Blanchard," accordingly, suggests no new line of remark. The piece affords an opportunity for Sarah Bernhardt to simulate delirium and exhibit the method of homicidal insanity generated by a disappoint ment in love. This the experienced actress is entirely competent to improve.

THE BREEZY WEST OVERDID MATTERS.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Of course it was all right (last Monday) for the Westerners to bring to the notice of the Republican National Committee all the advantages which their country possesses, but they needn't have taken that tornado down to Washington. This carrying things by storm is going a little too far.

AS PRINCETON CAN TESTIFY. From The Hartford Courant. Thursday seems to have been a better day for tiget unting in the New-York jungle than Tuesday, Novem-

MASSACHUSETTS IS ALL RIGHT.

MASSACHUSETTS IS ALL RIGHT.

From The Boston News.

The Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by a plurality of 6,467 votes. We have already pointed out, indeed, Democratic organs in unguarded moments have admitted, and the rest of the story confirms the truth, that this was not a victory for Democracy of free trade, but a personal triumph for William E. Russell, the outcome of personal popularity. Examine the rest of the list and see if this is not true. The Republicans elected the Lieutenant-Govrnor by a plurality of 11,361, the Secretary by a plurality of 11,361, the Secretary by a plurality of 14,155, the Auditor by a plurality of 14,155, the Auditor by a plurality of 12,317, 769, the Autorney-General by a plurality of 12,317, of the eight executive councillors, the Republican elected all but one; and the aggregate Republican voe clocked all but one; and the aggregate bemocratic vote for the Democratic candidates.

AND GOOD PRICES HAVE RULED AT HOME.

America has shipped 87,000,000 bushels of wheal to Europe in the last two months, and has received about \$85,000,000 in gold in return. This is one his reason for thanksgiving.

NOT THE PARTY OF PROGRESS. From The Chicago News.

From The Chicago News.

Lord Salisbury is enough of a politician to hold out the most glittering built to English voters in the shape of promises of special legislation for the laboring classes. In this he merely follows in the footsteps of the Liberals, but his promises are almost reckless enough to excite distrust. The English voter will be intelligent enough to know that both parties are hidding for power and each will be judged by his second.